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AVOID RECENT IMITATIONS!
SOUTHALL'S MOSQUITO CONES.
Fatal to Insects; harmless to animal life.
A Conveniency in the Bedroom a few minutes
before retiring will ensure perfect rest and un-
disturbed sleep.
Manufactured only by
SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Sold in boxes of 24 Cones by all Chemists and
Storkeepers, and by
A. S. WATSON & CO.,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, and TIENTEY PORTS.

No. 11,084 號四十九年一月一號 日一千七百九十九年光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1893. 三版

Hong Kong Daily Press

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NOTICE

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, VIA PORTS OF CALL.

THE Company's Steamship

"KEEMUN"

Geo. L. Castle, Commander, will be despatched as

above TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at NOON.

For Freight, apply to

A. S. WATSON & CO., Agents,

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [1883]

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PRESS.

P.O. Box 23 Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"AGAMEMNON"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged from Craft and/or Land at the God-
owns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie
at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for
despatch from Craft or Godown on and after the 23rd inst.

Goods undelivered after the 30th instant will be
subject to Rent. All damage Goods must
be left in the possession which will be ex-
amined at 11.30 A.M. on the 30th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [1883]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions
from Capt. J. H. HUXLEY,

Sale by Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August, 1893,

at his Residence, No. 2, KOWLOON POINT,

"THE STAMFORD HOUSE,"

the whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Contents.

TAPISSEY COVERED DRAWING-
ROOM SUITE, CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES, and
ORNAMENTS.

CARPETS and BUGS.

EXTENSION DINING TABLE, SIDE-
BOARD with Glass Panel, WILLIAM IV, VICTORIA CHAIRS, and CARD TABLES.

CUPBOARD, GLASS and PLATED
WARE.

DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BED-
STEADS.

DOUBLE and SINGLE WARDROBES,
WARDROBES with Glass Doors, BUREAU
with Glass, DRESSING TABLE and MAR-
BLE TOP of WASHSTAND.

ONE COOKING OVEN,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE—An Auctioneer.

J. M. LAWSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [1883]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
Port TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [1883]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI DIRECT.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for CHINAH, TIENTE, NEWCHENG, HANKOW,
and POOTS on the YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSAH."

Captain Wild, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [1883]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA."

J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched
as above on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 11
A.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to this
Steamer. First-class Saloon and Cabins are
situated forward of the Engines. Second-class
Passengers are berthed in the Poop. A Re-
frigerating Chamber ensures the supply of
Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A
fully qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [1883]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

STEAM FOR HAIPHONG DIRECT.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to TOULOUSE
and QUIMPER).

THE Company's Steamship

"SAIGON."

Captain Zecolla, will leave for the above Port
on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

General Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [1883]

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE, AND
LAMBURG.

(Calling at NARVIK for Landing Passengers if
sufficient indentment offers).

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO,
LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and BREMEN.

THE Steamship

"IRENE."

Captain R. Schöder, will be despatched for the
above ports on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at
4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for
First and Second Class Passengers and carries
a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [1883]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
(FLORIO & RUMATTI UNITED COMPAGNIE).

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY,

having connexion with Company's Mail Service
to ADEN, SUZU, FORMOSA, (LEGHORN),

CAIRO, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

ADMIRALTY, LIVANTINE, and SOUTH
AMERICAN Ports up to CALLAO. Taking
Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Steamship

"BOHMIDA."

F. Ansaldo, Master, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 2nd Sept., at Noon.

At BOMBAY, the Steamers are discharging in

VICTORIA DOCK.

For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1893. [1883]

PRINTING OF ALL KINDS AT THE
PRINTERS' PRICES AT
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

All proofs are read and all work
superintended by Europeans. Always
equal and generally superior to that
done elsewhere else.

BOOKBINDING, by European methods
with the best materials, and under
European supervision at
THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Always pronounced equal to
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MARITIMES.

STEAM FOR

BROWN, JONES & CO.
DEALERS IN
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE,
AND HONGKONG GRANITE.
CEMETERY MEMORIALS.
Designs and Prices on application.
Office, 49, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [393]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.**

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to supply you with the best English makers.

"The purest ingredients only are used, and the art of care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout."

BOMBAY SODAS.

"We continue to supply large bottles, as heretofore. Price: Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary.

COAST POST ORDERS,
whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer after receipt of order.

For **COAST POSTS**, Water are packed and sent in bags at Hongkong prices and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good condition.

Coastal Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DIPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The full page is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock.

PURE AIR-LANTED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE
LEMON SQUASH
RASPBERRYADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, nor appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong. [19]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor." Correspondents are requested to state their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have appeared in this paper have been inserted for the express purpose of the Discrepancy should before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. At that hour the supply is limited.

Teleggraphic Address, Press.
P.O. Box 29. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 23RD, 1893.

The reported settlement of the French claim arising out of the recent riot and outrage at Miayang in Hupeh, if correct, conveys an instructive lesson for the Foreign Representatives in China. Only a very short time previously, in the same province, a frightful tragedy was enacted, the victims being two Protestant missionaries of Swedish nationality. These unfortunate men had offended no one, had injured no interest, had insulted no religion, but they were nevertheless most brutally murdered by a savage mob, hounded on by the literati, and encouraged, if not actually prompted, by the official class. This vile crime was aggravated by a ferocious persecution of all natives who had in any way assisted or been associated with the victims. The intention was apparent, and was indeed most distinctly stated, to effectually intimidate for the future any native from rendering any service to the missionaries in that district. The officials not only refused to render satisfaction for the outrage, but left the bodies of the assassinated men for days exposed, and only at length very tardily restored them, in a state of indescribable disfigurement, to their friends. With a cold cynicism, peculiarly Chinese, the provincial officials calculated on the inability of the Swedish Government to exact reparation for this cowardly, unprovoked, and grievous wrong, and the Swedish Consul could secure neither the punishment of the instigators of the crime nor any adequate compensation for the bereaved. The Chinese knew that Sweden has not a long arm with which she can avenge an injury done to her subjects by a semi-barbarous Power at one distant and hideous. Hence they could afford to snarl at and treat with contempt her representatives, who in this instance seem to have been unable to make the best of a strong case held in a weak hand.

The result of the treatment accorded by the French Authorities to the French Consul at Hankow when he demanded justice and satisfaction for the outrage at Yen-chin-wan, near Miayang, at which a native mob destroyed part of the Roman Catholic Mission and the houses of certain of the converts! The riot at this place, moreover, seems to have been less premeditated and was unaccompanied by any loss of foreign lives. If the native account of its origin has any foundation in fact at all it would seem, too, that it arose out of a religious discussion between some of the native Christians and the local adherents of Confucianism. There was therefore every pretence of an excuse for

the outbreak, and the provincial authorities might in consequence with some face have shown more reluctance to concede the demands made. But no such reluctance was exhibited; the claims put forward by Mr. Daemsma were speedily admitted and a prompt settlement promised. The work of rebuilding has already commenced, and full compensation is to be given to all—whether foreigners or natives—who suffered by the riot. Mark the difference, however! The Miayang Mission belonged to the subjects of a first-class Power, possessing the means to enforce her demands—Power that has just imposed her will on Siam and secured an important rectification of her frontier. The Celestial bully could hurl defiance at little Sweden powerless to reach her enemy across the sea, but lowered her crest to haughty Gaul, who, flushed with victory at Bangkok, might with the forces now assembled strike a blow at China and thus restore the prestige she lost in 1842-5. It was a chance with some provision of this possibility that the Viceroy Chang Chien-tung thought it advisable to sing small on this occasion. The damage was not great, the compensation paid in full would not be disastrous, and it would not be well to run the risk of a quarrel with France at a moment when she was in an exceptional position to strike effectively. It may be, also, that some secret dread of a Franco-Russian alliance haunted the Chinese Government and induced them for once to agree with their adversary quickly.

However that may be, the incident, as we remarked above, is instructive. China has shown all too plainly the clever fool. She has taken the measure of the Western States, and evidently intends to treat them, not in accordance with the justice of their demands, but according to the power they possess of compelling acquiescence therein. That is to say, she will scout civilised opinion, and refuse compensation for injuries or wrongs done to a state weaker than herself. The remedy for this should be obvious. The smaller European states such as Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Portugal, Switzerland, &c., should either confederate for the purpose and send one Representative accredited by all of them to Peking with powers to act for all, or they should entrust their joint interests in China to one of the great Powers, with the understanding that they will individually and collectively support with funds and forces any action necessary to punish or avenge a wrong done to any one of this confederation. Unless some action of this kind is adopted, it will soon become impossible for the subjects of the minor Treaty Powers to reside safely in the Central Kingdom or perhaps, in time, to even conduct business in the Treaty Ports. Hitherto the smaller Powers have practically maintained their rights in China—as they originally secured them through the prestige and naval power of Great Britain and, in a lesser degree, of France, but since the establishment of Chinese Embassies abroad and the disastrous Franco-Chinese campaign of 1842-5 the Chinese Government have grown increasingly defiant and indifferent to the demands or menaces of the Foreign Ministers at Peking. If the only diplomatic achievement of the British Representatives in the Chinese capital in recent years have been mainly a series of concessions to Celestial demands, without any reasonable equivalent, what may be expected to result from the efforts of say little Denmark or Belgium to secure reparation for wrongs done to their subjects in China? Clearly enough their case will be hopeless. It is to be regretted, for the sake of peace and of civilisation in general, that the two great Anglo-Saxon Powers have not one foreign policy and one will to enforce it, but as this is, at present, only a possible dream of the future, let the small but pacific States of Europe that they should secure for their subjects in Eastern Asia the protection that a great naval Power can alone afford them.

"PHYSICIANS heal thyself" is a maxim on which doctors are very careful not to act; when they fall sick they call in a brother practitioner to treat them, medicine being a science to be applied objectively and not subjectively. Lawyers, too, recognise the truth of the saying that a man who is his own lawyer has a fool for his client, and if they become involved in litigation they brief some professional friend to conduct their case for them. It is not given to many men to preserve an impartial mind or form scientifically exact judgments when their own interests or personal feelings are at stake. It does not follow, therefore, that an unsuccessful litigant would have given an incorrect decision had he been the judge in a case in which he was not personally concerned. These reflections are suggested by some remarks in the *Kobe Chronicle* in which Mr. Ernesti is attacked in his judicial capacity on the ground of his non-respect as a litigant in the charge of slander he brought against Captain Tarlos. We have already, in a previous article, given reasons for thinking that the decision of the U.S. Consular Court at Kobe in the case in question was a mistake on, but even assuming it to be correct the remarks of our contemporary are altogether unjustifiable. "Had the complainant," says the writer of the article to which we refer, "been an ordinary individual, relying upon his counsel for advice, the master would scarcely have called for further comment; but the proceedings present themselves in a very different light when it is considered that Mr. Ernesti is British Consul and Judge, and that in his hands lie the decision of the majority of actions tried in this port. Presumably, had a similar case come before him, Mr. Ernesti would have decided that it was possible to proceed "criminally in the matter of slander, and arrest, conviction, and imprisonment might have followed for an offence which the law says is not a criminal offence." This seems to be a non sequitur.

"The following is an extract from a private letter received in Shanghai from South Formosa:—"By dint of unyielding persistency and such firmness as Mr. Clegg Warren is so well capable of exerting, most thoroughly backed by H.M.'s Minister, the 'b'ins' have, at last, been compelled to pay up the full amount of damage done to, and such losses as could be sustained by the English subjects, the latter least, most probably suffered by the owners of the steam launch *Takao*, consequent on the outrage committed by the本土 officials on the said launch in the early part of 1892. The sum paid over amounts to \$333,750, the owners having consented to waive claims for upwards of \$200 which they asserted were justified in hoping to recover the amount for the damage done to the boat, and applied a 'trade' description to the basis of tea in question.

Mr. Robinson, attorney, urged that the charges on the indictment were solely confined to the trade mark and that he was not prepared to bring his book discriminated and exaggerated."

The N. G. I. steamer *Bermuda* from Bemby, left Singapore on the 1st, and is due here or about the 27th inst.

The following announcement was made yesterday afternoon from the Observatory:—"There is probably a depression in the Pacific east of Japan."

H.M.C. *Rattler*, having been relieved by the *Esk*, has left Hankow for Shanghai and was expected there on Sunday or Monday last. The *Caroline* was expected at Shanghai on the 25th instant.

The Good Templars of the Shropshire Regiment intend giving a concert on Friday evening at 8 p.m. at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute. A cordial invite is extended to any non-members of the Order who may wish to attend.

Mr. Polham Warre arrived in Shanghai from the 18th last, and is at present at the British Consul at Hankow. Mr. A. J. Sandys took over charge in Taiwan until the arrival there in October next of Mr. E. L. B. Allen.

Col. Derby, *Doyle* of the diplomatic body at Peking, has acknowledged receipt of the report of the Singapure *Times* that Shanghai is to be reconquered by the rebels.

A small fire supposed to have been caused by an over heated bearing occurred at the Clauses New Cotton Spinning Mills at Shanghai in the early morning of the 10th inst. and did damage to the extent of £1,000 before it was extinguished.

Mr. Warre's trial was stopped for one day in consequence.

Now has reached, Tientsin that the anti-feudal feeling is being fomented in Northern Honan where the Canadian Presbyterian Mission has been a most successful factor for many years, and it is feared that the rebellion will become more marked as soon as news of the state of things in Central China reaches there.

Now has received at Shanghai, we learn from the *N. O. Daily News*, of a small outbreak of the Koreans at Chuen-poo against the officials who had disgraced the people by carrying the heads of their victims to an inordinate length. The *Shih* were attacked and were compelled to seek refuge in the house of the Commissioner of Customs.

Another great cotton-spinning enterprise on the Yangtze-kuo road, Shanghai, is under way.

A thunderstorm accompanied by unusually heavy rain occurred at Shanghai on the afternoon of the 18th inst. Fifteen minutes after its commencement several of the low-lying streets were covered with water, and the water was three feet deep, and in the first hour, between 2 and 3 p.m. the rainfall amounted to 3.37 inches, the total amount recorded up to 9 p.m. being 3.20 inches.

The large temple known as the Kwan Ti-miao, just inside the West Gate of the Shanghai interior city, and its houses in its vicinity were washed away by the flood, and the entire street of the temple was swept away by the flood.

The *N. G. Daily News* says:—"The Imperial Chinese Telegraphs report on the 15th inst. another junction with the Russian lines to Europe, etc., at Novokirk and Baotou. Another frontier line to Kalgan is under construction, while the Kalgan line will be constructed in spring. This last line is the most important of the three, and is to be completed in six months. The Chinese Government has agreed to lend the sum of 64 million dollars for distribution among the members of the corps, who were to be put through the corps' manual and firing exercises and company drill under Corporal Lawrence. The boys eligible for enrolment were to be those who habitually wear European dress, are entitled to consider themselves as British subjects, and whose parents are open and frank in providing for their sons' education.

It is to be noted that the Chinese Government is to accept the scheme of Dr. Etel, and the first meeting of the self-consolidated committee was held on March 21st. At that and subsequent meetings the details of the scheme were arranged, and the general suggestions of Dr. Etel given, which were adopted. Regulations were drawn up, boys nominated by their parents, and the committee of 120 men appointed to provide for the classes, with a single chairman. This was the scheme of Dr. Etel and the first meeting of the self-consolidated committee was held on March 21st. At that and subsequent meetings the details of the scheme were arranged, and the general suggestions of Dr. Etel given, which were adopted. Regulations were drawn up, boys nominated by their parents, and the committee of 120 men appointed to provide for the classes, with a single chairman. This was the scheme of Dr. Etel and the first meeting of the self-consolidated committee was held on March 21st. 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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 22nd August.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT EXCHANGE.

On LONDON	Bank Bills on Demand	354
	Bank Bills at 30 days' sight	254
	Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	264
Credits, at 1 month's sight	264	
Demandatory Bills, 4 months' sight	264	

ON PARIS

Bank Bills, on demand 811 |Credits, at 4 months' sight 319 |ON GERMANY — | 251 |Bank Bills, on demand 604 |Bank Bills, on demand 62 |ON NEW YORK Bank Bills, on demand | 604 |Credits, 60 days' sight 62 |ON BERMUDA Bank Bills, on demand | 1854 |Bank Bills, on demand 1854 |ON JACARTA Peloponnesian Trans. | 1854 |Bank, on demand 1852 |

SHANGHAI

Bank, st. eight 723 |

ON PEKING

Bank Bills, on demand 731 |SHANGHAI, Bank's Buying Rate 738 |

JOINT STOCK COMPANY

Bank's Quotations

TO LET

TO LET.

No. 1, ALBANY (Six Rooms).
App'd to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1893. [157]

TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSE.—
"BURNBRAE" GLENDALE.
"THE WILDERNESS," CAIN ROAD.
"NORMAN COTTAGE," ROBINSON
ROAD.
No. 1, LIPON TERRACE, BONHAM
ROAD.
Nos. 2, 3, and 9, CHANCERY LANE,
FLOORS IN BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS IN ELGIN STREET, PEEL
STREET, AND STATION STREET.
FLOORS IN No. 5, SHELBURNE STREET.
Nos. 6 and 14, KNUTSFORD TER-
RACE, KOWLOON.
Nos. 11 and 12, COOMBE ROYAL,
MACALINE GAP—Furnished.

OFFICES—
FIRST and SECOND FLOORS No. 4,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
Bank of China, Japan, and Straits
Limited.

PLAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. Dou-
glas Lapak & Co's
BLUE BUILDINGS.

Ap'd to THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1893. [180]

TO LET.

As One House or Two.
From 1st November Next.

COLLEGE GARDENS, at present oc-
cupied by the R.A. Mass.

Ap'd to PALMER & TURNER.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1893. [184]

TO LET.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS.
No. 1, OLD DAVIDSON.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
THIRD FLOOR in No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD.
ROOMS in COLLEGE CHAMBERS.
Ap'd to

DAVID SAASSEN, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1893. [127]

TO LET.

NOS. 8 and 9, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in PED-
DER'S Street, No. 2.

Ap'd to G. C. ANDERSON.
13, Praha Central,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1893. [128]

TO LET.

THEIR Airy and Commodious ROOMS
with Outhouses, to be used as Dwelling-
house or Office. Rent \$30 including taxes.
Ap'd to

SCHEBEL & CO.,
20, Stanley Street,
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1893. [163]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE HOUSES at MAGAZINE
GAP. Low RENT.
For parlour, apply to

E. C. WILCOX,
54, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 18th April, 1893. [184]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS GODOWN on PRAVA
EST.
Ap'd to

SEIMSSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1893. [181]

TO LET.

(POSSESSION ON 1st SEPTEMBER).
N° 29, ELGIN STREET. Four Rooms.
Gas and Water laid on.
Rent \$35 and Taxes.
Ap'd to

ACHEE & CO.,
Jesus's Road,
Hongkong, 3rd August 1893. [1720]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN at WANCHAI.
Ap'd to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1893. [108]

TO LET.

DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 25, MORQUE
STREET. Gas and Water laid on.
For particulars apply to

44, UPPER MUSQUE TERRACE,
Hongkong, 15th March, 1893. [163]

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES or FIRST FLOOR No. 10,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately oc-
cupied by Messrs. Scott & Co..

Ap'd to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1893. [125]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

SUMMER CHARGES.

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER,
\$5 per Month

for BOARD and LODGING in Rooms facing
Pedder Street or to the Eastward. FUR-
NISHED ROOMS without Board, \$45 per
month.

Ap'd to MANAGER and/or SECRETARY,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1893. [1182]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Furnished Rooms with Board. Also
Table Accommodation.

Ap'd to Mrs. GILLANDERS,
12, "Glenely Buildings,"
Windham Street.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1893. [1315]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS,
with Board. Also

Ap'd to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1893. [1373]

THE MILKE COAL MINING
COMPANY.

THE MILKE COAL is a Bituminous Coal
of dark reddish colour. For Steam pur-
poses it has been pronounced to be the
best and most ECONOMICAL of all the JAP-
ANESE COALS.

Its export is increasing yearly, and the opinions
expressed by several of the LARGEST REGULAR
CONSUMERS are in testimony of the EXCELLENT
QUALITIES of the COAL.

Attention is called to the following ADVAN-
TAGES to Shipowners and Carriers who Con-
tract their Bulkers direct from the Under-
writers.

Uniformity of quality.

Freedom from impurities.

Supply in any quantity on shortest notice.

Quick despatch.

Best of weight, etc., etc.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1893. [1230]

RUPTURE

RUPTURE

RUPTURE

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

EUGENE CLAUQUOT CHAMPAGNE
per case 1 doz. qts. \$22.
per case 2 pks. \$23.
E. REICCO & CO.
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1893. [1673]

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E " M O N O P O L E "
—
H E I D S L E C K & C O .

M O N O P O L E R E I D S L E C K (medium dry).
Do. "red foil" \$20.
Do. "gold foil" (dry) \$20.
Dry Do. (extra dry) \$20.

C A R L O W I T Z & C O .
Sole Agents for
HEIDSLICK & CO., REIMS.
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1893. [1483]

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E " M O N O P O L E "
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INSURANCE

FOR SALE.

**T H E C H I N A F I R E I N S U R A N C E
C O M P A N Y, L I M I T E D**

ESTABLISHED 1870.

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$3,400,000.

RESERVE FUND \$25,000.

CLAIMS PAID \$54,000.

HOLDINGS \$31,000.

RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES OF
PREMIUM.JAR. B. OUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1893. [182]

FOR SALE.

H E N R Y F I R E O F F I C E
—
H E N R Y F I R E & CO.

The Undersigned are now prepared to
PROVIDE POLICIES OF INSURANCE against
FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPAK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1893. [1483]

FOR SALE.

S U N I N S U R A N C E O F F I C E, L O N D O N

FOUNDED 1710.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to
PROVIDE POLICIES OF INSURANCE against
FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPAK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1893. [1483]

FOR SALE.

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H E I D S L E C K & C O .

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Dry Do. (extra dry) \$20.

C A R L O W I T Z & C O .
Sole Agents for
HEIDSLICK & CO., REIMS.
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1893. [1483]

FOR SALE.

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